

Grant is gaining in Illinois.

Tennessee declared for Grant.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has arrived in Zululand.

The California Railroad Commission stands 2 to 1—not 8 to 7.

Senator Davis, now the richest man in West Virginia, was once a railroad brakeman.

The Northern Belle "resumes." A dividend of 50 cents per share will be declared on the 10th inst.

Secretary Sherman says there is every indication of a heavy reduction of the public debt monthly through the entire year.

The case of Dudley Haskell, charged with manslaughter for the killing of Schwartz, is set for trial on the 17th inst., in Judge Freelon's Court San Francisco.

The Miners' Union in Bodie, numbering 1,000 members, passed a resolution requiring all men employed underground to join the Union before the 10th of May, or else they will they will have to quit work.

The Maine Mining Journal has been received at this office. It is devoted to the mining interests of the State of Maine. Upon glancing over it we were not surprised to find a "report" from Professor Stewart.

The Department of State has received official information that the Ottoman Government has abolished several of the missions abroad, including those to Washington, Brussels, Stockholm and The Hague.

Bodie is crowded with idle and destitute men. The miners recently discharged from the Comstock mines have many of them gone to Bodie and Candalaria, where the labor market was already overstocked.

The oath of office was administered to George Washington by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State, in the presence of an immense multitude of people, assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony.

Blaine was the favorite in the Wisconsin Republican Convention, but did not have a majority, and all the Washburne, Sherman, Grant and Edmunds men combined to keep him from having the delegation. Kind of a back-set for our favorite.

A meeting of those favoring E. B. Washburne's nomination for President was held in Chicago Wednesday evening. Between 200 and 300 were in attendance. The meeting was principally for conference. A committee was appointed to prepare an address.

The office of Secretaries of War from the beginning of the war to date has been held in the following order: James B. Floyd, Joseph Holt, Simon Cameron, Edwin M. Stanton, U. S. Grant, L. Thomas, John M. Schofield, John A. Rawlins, W. W. Belknap, Alphonso Taft, James D. Cameron, George W. McCrary and Alex Ramsey.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, has been in the Senate the greatest number of years. He was elected to the United States Congress in 1848 to fill a vacancy; was re-elected in 1851 and re-elected in 1857 to act as Governor of Maine; was re-elected to the Senate in the same year and resigned in 1861 to take the Vice Presidency and presided over the Senate for the next four years. He was again elected to the United States Senate in 1868 and also in 1875. For twelve years preceding his election into the Senate he served in Congress and in his own State Legislature.

The California Railroad Commission.

The California Railroad Commission has arranged the following session: Colton, San Bernardino county, May 24th; San Gabriel, 26th; Los Angeles, 28th; Wilmington, 31st; Anaheim, June 20th; Santa Monica, 30th. The Secretary was authorized to request transportation companies to send the Commissioners copies of schedules of freight and passage now in force. A resolution was introduced by Stoneman fixing the maximum rate of transportation for freight: For 100 miles and over, not to exceed five cents per ton per mile; under 100 miles, six cents; for a passage of 100 miles and over, not to exceed four cents per passenger per mile; under 100 miles, five cents. Lost—Cone and Beerstecher voting nay, Stoneman aye.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

M. B. Quay is the only city delegate in Philadelphia who personally prefers Grant.

Of the Wisconsin delegates elected 9 are for Washburne, 7 for Blaine, 3 for Sherman and 4 for Grant.

D. Z. Yost & Co., stock brokers, suspended yesterday in San Francisco. Liabilities, over \$100,000.

A large number of delegates to the New Jersey Republican State Convention have arrived in Trenton. The feeling is in favor of sending Blaine delegates, but the impression is they will not be instructed.

The Delaware Republican State Convention will meet in Dover to-day. Indications are that though delegates to Chicago were not to be instructed, a delegation unanimous for Blaine will be chosen.

The Concord, New Hampshire hotels are crowded with politicians and delegates to the Republican State Convention. As far as can be judged Blaine will have three-fifths of the delegates. The opposition will be divided between Grant and Sherman.

The following important information is telegraphed from Albany, New York: Senator Robertson, who is one of the delegation to Chicago, and Senator Sessions, another delegate, declared that they would vote for Blaine on the first ballot and as long thereafter as he was a candidate; they would not obey the unit rule. Judge Robertson is prominent and his action is therefore significant. The number of sympathizers with these two is variously estimated at from 15 to 26.

Sherman is ahead in Mississippi. A Jackson dispatch of the 6th says there is a large attendance at the State Convention. G. W. Gayley and W. H. Gibbs were nominated for temporary chairman. The latter, a Sherman man, was chosen by a vote of 111 to 86, with 19 contested delegations. The Committee on Credentials, after being out several hours, at 6 p. m. reported, giving most of the contested delegations to Sherman. A wrangle ensued over the report when, at 8 o'clock, the convention took a recess for an hour.

A Golden Shower in Kansas.

A Kansas City, dispatch of April 28 says: Within the past twenty-four hours the country within a radius of 300 miles has been visited by a splendid rain. The wheat crops throughout Kansas and Western Missouri needed rain, and had it not come within a week an almost total failure would have resulted along the Kansas Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads. The storm extended nearly four hundred miles west, while reports from Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory state that that section has also been bountifully blessed. The benefit to the farmers will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, as no such general rainfall has visited the country for three months.

Democrats Depleting the Treasury to Make Campaign Capital.

New York, May 1. A Times Washington special says: The useless investigations authorized by the Democrats of the Senate for the purpose of securing campaign capital have been so costly that the Senate's Contingent Fund has been exhausted. Davis has spent from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in his examination of the system of book-keeping used by the Treasury Department, and Voorhees' attempt to discover why the colored people have exercised their right to migrate from one State to another has cost about \$40,000. The Democrats have induced the House to authorize the addition of \$15,000 to the Senate's depleted fund and are now trying to induce the Senate to concur in this action. The Republican Senators are determined that there shall be some explanation of the cause of the deficit, and with this object in view have succeeded in postponing action until Monday. Eaton, who has charge of the resolution, has informed E-publican Senators that he cannot show why the fund has been exhausted, and Edmunds has called upon the Secretary of the Senate for a statement. Eaton protests against a postponement on the ground that the witnesses who have appeared before the committees are sitting the Government promises to pay at eighty cents on a dollar. When Edmunds' resolution of inquiry was offered Davis sought to break the force of the answer which must come by moving that the statement furnished by the Secretary should include the expenses so far back as 1876, but as the statements for 1878 and 1879 are already in print he was forced to withdraw his amendment. Cutting briefly reviewed the course of the Democrats in authorizing useless investigations and showed how worthless and expensive these partisan hunting expeditions have been.

Senator Jones, in the course of his argument before the Mining Committee, recently remarked that the miners are familiar with the existing law, and that all convertible questions growing out of it have been adjusted. He then distinctly intimated his opinion that the pending bill had been gotten up in the interests of mining lawyers and so-called experts, who desire new laws and new millions in order to p. n. up for themselves further opportunities for employment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April, 29, 1890.

The Army bill is now in the hands of the President, and it is said that notwithstanding the Democratic Amendment cutting off supplies for the troops used to keep peace at the polls, he will sign it. Like many other Republicans, he takes the ground that the provision is of no legal effect as in case the President is required to order troops anywhere of course the expense must be paid by the usual disbursing officer. It is said he will also sign the deficiency bill, which has a similar political provision. If he does the Democrats will be robbed of a grievance they supposed they would have, and will have to hunt for some other subject over which to quarrel with the President. Senator Blaine gave the Democrats a dose of VERY UNWHOLESOME FACTS.

The other day when they called up and wanted to force a vote on the unseating of Senator Kellogg. He accused the Democrats of bad faith in having agreed to seat Kellogg if Butler of South Carolina could also be seated, and now that Butler is comfortably in his seat proposing to take advantage of their majority to commit a shameful act of sectional legislation. Well of Georgia, Butler Bayard and others were immediately in a stew of excitement, and ready as usual with denials. But Senator Blaine as usual was ready to back his memory with proof from the Record, for he showed that in the debate at the time of seating Senator Kellogg, Thurman and other Senators on the Democratic side admitted that there was an arrangement, an agreement or an understanding, as they term it. The proof was complete, and the whole Confederate army was once more in full retreat.

MR. SHERMAN'S FRIENDS

Are much elated over the result in Ohio. They claim that Sherman will have the solid vote of the State, although Mr. Blaine's friends claim that the Blaine men on the delegation of whom there are several, will vote for the Maine Senator from the start. South Carolina seems to be favorable to Blaine and Grant in about equal parts. Arkansas declares for Grant and California for Blaine. So the week seems to have been pretty impartial in its Presidential favors. The great contest seems to be in Illinois between Blaine and Grant. About one fourth the counties have elected delegates to the State Convention, and Mr. Blaine's friends claim a majority so far.

It appears to me that the Democrats are very much mollified by the threatening aspect of their affairs. They seem to be very harmless. But it may be that they are only gathering themselves for a mischievous leap.

PAUL.

In describing Balaklava, writers hitherto have been so deeply imbued with admiration of the Light Brigade charge that they have generally devoted but little space to that of the Heavy Brigade, but the latter was a grand affair, nevertheless. The Heavies were dragon guards, large, strong men, mounted on large, high-spirited chargers, and, with their scarlet jackets, white gaiters and (with the exception of the Greys, who wore bearskins) brass helmets, they made a gallant show as charging with sabres on tierce, the turf flying from the hoofs of the horses and the earth literally trembling under their thundering rush. They struck the enemy with a shock that could be heard all over the valley, and with an effect that almost chilled the blood of the beholder. They fought, saber to saber, against great odds, and won. The light charge was daring, brilliant, dazzling; but at no point did it appear more so than when, amid smoke and flame, they closed on the battery. Then, when men and horses were lost to view, we knew they were still there and doing their duty bravely, for, like forked lightning playing through a thunder cloud, we could see the gleaming and flashing of their sabers and lances. I have beheld many cavalry charges since then, says a writer in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, but the charges of Balaklava will remain fresh in my memory while life lasts.

Bands of music are forbidden to play on many of the large bridges. There are, doubtless, two reasons for this: First, the one alluded to above. A constant succession of sound-waves especially such as come from the playing of a good band, will excite the wires to vibration. At first the vibrations are very slight, but they will increase as the sound waves continue to come. This is known in acoustics as sympathetic vibration. To what extent this effects bridges we are unable to say. The principal reason why bands are not allowed to play while crossing bridges, the suspension bridge at Niagara for example, is that if followed by soldiers or procession of any kind, they will keep step with the music, and this regular step of a crowd or company of soldiers would cause the wires to vibrate. At the suspension bridges military companies are not allowed to march across in regular step, but must break ranks. The regular trotting gait of a large dog across a large bridge is more dangerous to the bridge than a heavily-loaded wagon drawn by a team of horses.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Democrats of Reno precinct at the office of Justice Young on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting 21 delegates to represent the precinct at the County Convention on May 15th. By order of county Central Committee.

HAYES' HOME.

No election ever effected a more satisfactory and wholesome change in the private affairs of the executive mansion than that which opened it to the family of President Hayes. During Mr. Johnson's term and through the most of General Grant's administration the representatives of the great rings of the country were perfectly at home about the White House. The avenues of official approach were constantly open to them, and while the ladies of those two families maintained themselves with great credit the political life of the Mansion through this long period was sickening to Republicans who desired honest government and a pure atmosphere about the inauguration of Hayes. The recognized managers of corrupt schemes, in all their various grades, immediately discovered that there was nothing common between them and the new order of affairs at the White House. In this respect the change has been such as honest citizens have cause to rejoice over. No lady has ever reflected greater credit upon the position than Mrs. Hayes. No affection ever stands in the way of any citizen paying respect to the President or his family, and only such restraints exist as are inseparable from this exalted office. It is a household noted for its hospitality, and one generally enlivened by the presence of guests. Mrs. Hayes takes great interest in public matters, has a pride in keeping the house attractive and superintending its decoration for official occasions.

It is a family simple in its tastes and cordially united in its members. The sons are young men of most correct and industrious habits, affable, free from frivolity and without any of the affectation which so often attaches to the position which they occupy. The family is regular in its attendance upon church, and the White House on Sunday is as quiet and orderly as any American home.

The President is a most affectionate father, and a day seldom passes that he does not devote some time to games with the younger children. He is an exceedingly busy man, rising early and working late. He is a close student of all phases of public affairs, and an industrious reader of the histories of previous administrations. He is a strong and clear talker, and has strong ideas on all questions, which he expresses with force to those with whom he feels free to talk. He frequently walks in the morning and rides for a time before dinner, and thus, by much exercise in the open air, he maintains his strength for the long siege of each day's listening to the countless applicants who pass in and out of his room in ceaseless procession for six days of the week. He carries on a large private correspondence, and writes his own important messages and state papers. Much of the work he performs before breakfast. Callers on public business are received from 10 o'clock, and business hours, either for the public or Members of Congress, do not cease until 3 o'clock. Cabinet officers and members of the press upon urgent business and others by special appointment are received at any time up to 10 o'clock, and sometimes as late as 11 o'clock at night. All work days are thus filled with business of the most varied and often most perplexing character. And yet through it all the President maintains unvarying equanimity, and the endless routine does not wear upon him.

It is only by an inside knowledge of the difficulties which beset the opening of the administration and those which surround the performance of much machine work under the surrounding proclamations of reform—difficulties which have been in part presented in this article—proper standards can be obtained by which to fairly measure either the short-comings of President Hayes or his note-worthy successes.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.—Isaac Barnett has received his Spring stock. The selection is superb; all latest fashions, novelties, fine fancy articles, dress goods, trimmings, can be seen and those who have taken a glance at the goods admit that no stock of goods has ever been brought to Reno so magnificent and abundant as this; even the ladies from the East, at present sojourning here admire the assortment and are astounded to find goods in prices very near comparing those from their own home. Give this establishment a call ladies, you will not regret it.

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